Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior as, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

- 1 (Original). Method for coating the internal wall of a pipeline with a protective film comprising the formation of said protective film starting from at least one latex, characterized in that said latex, diluted to a solids content of 20% in demineralized water, exhibits a conductivity of less than 1.3 mS/cm.
- 2 (Original). Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that said latex, diluted to a solids content of 20% in demineralized water, exhibits a conductivity of less than 1 mS/cm.
- 3 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, characterized in that said latex, diluted to a solids content of 20% in demineralized water, exhibits a conductivity of less than 0.9 mS/cm.
- 4 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Claim 2, characterized in that said pipeline is intended for

supplying water, the latter having a temperature of less than approximately 30°C, preferably of less than or equal to approximately 20°C.

- 5 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim $\frac{3}{2}$, characterized in that said pipeline is intended for supplying drinking water.
- 6 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 ± 0 4, characterized in that said pipeline is made of metal.
- 7 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim $\frac{5}{2}$, characterized in that said pipeline is made of lead.
- 8 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the latex is formed by polymerization or copolymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomers chosen—selected from the group consisting of styrene and its derivatives, butadiene, chloroprene, (meth)acrylic esters, vinyl esters and vinyl nitriles.
- 9 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 8 characterized in that wherein said monomers is chosen—are selected from the group consisting of esters of

acrylic acid or of methacrylic acid with hydrogenated or fluorinated $C_1\text{--}C_{12}$ alcohols.

10 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim 9

1, characterized in that the latex is formed by polymerization
or copolymerization of said monomers is chosen—selected from
the group consisting of methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, propyl
acrylate, n-butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl
acrylate, t-butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl
methacrylate, n-butyl methacrylate and isobutyl methacrylate.

- 11 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the latex is formed by polymerization or copolymerization of said a monomer which is a C_3 - C_{12} vinyl nitrile.
- 12 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the latex is formed by polymerization or copolymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomers chosen—selected from the group consisting of:
 - vinyl esters of carboxylic acids,
 - vinyl halides,
- ethylenic unsaturated mono- and dicarboxylic acids and the monoalkyl esters of the dicarboxylic acids with $C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkanols and their N-substituted derivatives,
 - amides of unsaturated carboxylic acids,

- ethylenic monomers comprising a sulfonic acid group and its alkali metal or ammonium salts,
 - amides of vinylamine,
- unsaturated ethylenic monomers comprising a secondary,
 tertiary or quaternary amino group or a nitrogen-comprising
 heterocyclic group,
 - zwitterionic monomers,
- monomers which make possible crosslinking during use, for example by the chemical, thermal or photochemical route,

said ethylenically unsaturated monomers being used alone or copolymerized with monomers chosen from styrene and its derivatives, butadiene, chloroprene, (meth)acrylic esters, vinyl esters and vinyl nitriles.

13 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the latex is formed by polymerization or copolymerization of monomers of food grade.

14 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the monomers used to form the latex are chosen—selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid and its derivatives, methacrylic acid and its derivatives, and styrene and its derivatives.

15 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of

Claims 1 to 14, characterized in that said latex comprises a polymer or a copolymer having a film-forming temperature of between 0°C and 20°C.

16 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 15, characterized in that said latex comprises a polymer or a copolymer having a glass transition temperature (T_g) of less than 20°C.

17 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 16, characterized in that said latex comprises a polymer or a copolymer having a glass transition temperature (T_g) of between 0 and 10° C.

18 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 17, characterized in that the diameter of the latex particles is between 10 nm and 5 μ m, preferably optionally between 100 and 300 nm.

19 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claims 1 to 18, characterized in that said latex has a level of solids of greater than or equal to 20%, preferably optionally of 30 to 50%.

20 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claims 1 to 18, characterized in that said latex has a level of coagulum of

less than 10%, preferably optionally of less than 0.1%.

- 21 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 19, characterized in that the latex, prior to the use thereof in forming a film, is subjected to a purification treatment intended to reduce the concentration of water-soluble constituents in said latex.
- 22 (Original). Method according to Claim 21, characterized in that the purification treatment is carried out by dialysis and/or ultrafiltration.
- Claims 21 and 22, characterized in that said latex, on conclusion of this treatment, exhibits a concentration of water-soluble constituents which is less than that of the latex obtained on conclusion of the polymerization or of the copolymerization.
- 24 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 23, characterized in that it comprises the following stages:
 - a pipeline is filled using a latex,
- said pipeline is emptied, so as to allow the excess latex to flow out and to form a layer of latex on the internal wall of the pipeline,

- the layer of latex is heated, so as to form the protective film on the internal wall of said pipeline.
- 25 (Original). Method according to Claim 24, characterized in that the filling of the pipeline is carried out at ambient temperature.
- 26 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim 24 $\frac{1}{25}$, characterized in that the layer of latex is heated at a temperature of the order of 30 to 80° C.
- 27 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 1 to 26, characterized in that the internal wall of said pipeline is coated with several superimposed films of latex.
- 28 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim 27 1, characterized in that the internal wall of said pipeline is coated with several superimposed films of latex and each of the films of latex is applied after drying the preceding film.
- 29 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim $\frac{27 or}{Claim}$ $\frac{28}{1}$, characterized in that the internal wall of said pipeline is coated with several superimposed films of latex and each of the films has a thickness of between approximately 50 and 500 μ m, preferably optionally 100 to 250 μ m.

30 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of Claims 27 to 29 claim 1, characterized in that the internal wall of said pipeline is coated with two superimposed films of latex.

31 (Currently Amended). Method according to any one of $\frac{\text{Claims } 25 \text{ to } 30}{\text{Claim } 1}$, characterized in that the filling of the pipeline is carried out under pressure.

32 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim $\frac{31}{2}$, characterized in that the filling of the pipeline is carried out under said a pressure is of the order of 2 to 50 Pa.

33 (Currently Amended). Method according to one of Claims 6 to 32 claim 1, characterized in that said is made of metal and pipeline is, prior to the coating of its internal wall, subjected to a treatment using an acid.

34 (Currently Amended). Method according to Claim 33 1, characterized in that said pipeline is made of metal and is, prior to the coating of its internal wall, subjected to a treatment using said treatment is carried out using orthophosphoric acid.

35 (Currently Amended) Use of at least one latex for

forming a film intended for the coating of the internal wall of a pipeline. A method for reducing or stopping the release of one or more constituents of the material of said a pipeline into a liquid carried by this pipeline, wherein at least one latex is used for forming a film intended for the coating of the internal wall of a pipeline.

36 (Original). Pipe or portion of pipe, characterized in that its internal wall is coated with a film obtained from at least one latex, said latex exhibiting a conductivity of less than 1.3 mS/cm, when it is diluted to a solids content of 20% in demineralized water.

37 (Currently Amended). Pipe or portion of pipe according to Claim 36, characterized in that said coating is capable of being carried out by the method according to any one of Claims 1 to 34.